

Rocky Boy's Agency Flour Mill  
Rocky Boy's Agency  
Hill County  
Montana

HAER No. MT-65

HAER  
MONT,  
21-ROBA,  
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Engineering Record  
Rocky Mountain Regional Office  
National Park Service  
U. S. Department of the Interior  
P. O. Box 25287  
Denver, Colorado 80225

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

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Rocky Boy's Agency Flour Mill

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Location: Located in the heart of the agency compound, about 1/4 mile south of the paved highway which passes by the agency. Rocky Boy's Agency, Hill County, Montana. (SW1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4 Section 21, T29N, R15E)

UTM: E-589970; N-5344980  
Quad: Rocky Boy, Montana, Zone 12

Date of Construction: 1930-31

Present Owner: Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)  
U. S. Department of the Interior

Present Use: Originally built as a flour mill, the building is presently vacant, although some areas are used as a warehouse for storing building materials; the Bureau of Indian Affairs intends to demolish the building within the year.

Significance: The Rocky Boy's Agency Flour Mill is significant as the only surviving building on the reservation representing the Federal Government's first substantial effort to move the Rocky Boy's Indians toward greater self-sufficiency. From the time the Rocky Boy's reservation was established in 1915 until the late 1920s, the BIA budgeted only enough for the Indians on the reservation to barely subsist. In the late 1920s, the BIA began budgeting for substantial programs to train the Indians in agriculture and industry and funds for buildings to accompany those programs. Although a few houses for BIA employees at the Agency survive from that period, the flour mill is the only existing building directly associated with one of those BIA programs.

Historian: Frederic L. Quivik

## PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Rocky Boy's Agency Flour Mill was built in 1931 as part of a program undertaken on the reservation to provide jobs for Indians to train them in agricultural and industrial practices. Research to date has not revealed who designed the building. It was built by crews of Indians who were engaged in other substantial construction projects throughout the reservation during this period.

### Chippewa and Cree Backgrounds

Rocky Boy's was the last Indian reservation established in Montana. The other six reservations in the state had been created in the 19th century, setting aside large areas of land for several tribes who were considered native to the state. Not all Indians in Montana, however, resided on these reservations. The two most sizable groups of Indians in Montana without reservations were the Chippewa and the Cree. By 1891, most of the Chippewa in the U.S. had been settled on reservations in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, but due to animosity between mixed- and full-blooded Chippewa on the Turtle Mountain Reservation in North Dakota, a band of full bloods left there under the leadership of Stone Child (more often known by whites as Rocky Boy) and moved west to Montana. The Cree came to Montana from Canada, where they had sided with the Metis (of mixed Indian and French decent) in the Riel Rebellion against the Canadian government. Following the defeat of the Metis in 1885, many Cree fled to Montana, where they tried to find a place on the large tract of land in northern Montana which had been set aside for the Blackfeet, Gros Ventre, and Assiniboine tribes. In 1887, however, the federal government broke that reservation in three separate, smaller ones and opened the rest of the land for white settlement, leaving the Cree without reservation lands. The bands of Chippewa and Cree wandered from city to city in Montana, looking for subsistence, and by 1900 had become a common sight on the outskirts of many communities.<sup>1</sup>

Some whites advocated driving these landless Indians, especially the Cree, from the state. The Cree were singled out because they had been born in Canada, not the U.S. By the early 20th century, however, the condition of the Chippewa and the Cree in Montana was so pathetic that sympathy began to outweigh the demand for their removal. Rocky Boy became the general leader and spokesman for both the Cree and the Chippewa, perhaps in part because he could claim U.S. birth and was not associated with the Riel Rebellion. Rocky Boy tried to find a permanent home for his people on the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Belknap Reservations but met with no success because neither the resident Indians nor the agents on those reservations supported the idea. Creating a new reservation for the landless Indians seemed out of the question because early in the 20th century, it was federal policy to assimilate western Indians into white culture through education, especially in agricultural practices, so that eventually the reservations would cease to exist.<sup>2</sup>

### Establishment of Rocky Boy's Reservation

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Robert G. Valentine, finally took a direct interest in the plight of Rocky Boy's people in 1912, sending a representative to Montana to investigate the situation of the Chippewa and other non-reservation Indians (the inclusion of "other non-reservation Indians" was important, for it signified that the government was finally willing to consider the problems of the Cree, after almost three decades of residence in Montana, despite their Canadian birth). Rocky Boy suggested to the Commissioner's representative that the old Fort Assiniboine military reservation (the fort had been closed the previous year) near the Bear Paw Mountains would be a good location for a reservation for his people. Soon after the Commissioner received the recommendation to convert the military reservation to a Chippewa-Cree reservation, opposition among the whites in nearby Havre began to mount. The Indians by this time, though, had many important supporters among the business and political leaders of Montana, each of whom promoted the recommendation of a new reservation for Rocky Boy's Indians. Finally, after several years of exchange of conflicting opinions between factions in Congress and the Department of the Interior and contentious editorializing in the Montana press, Congress established a reservation for Rocky Boy's people in 1916. The final boundaries represented a compromise intended to silence the Havre opposition: only the western and southern portions of the military reservation, those farthest from Havre, were converted to Indian reservation.<sup>3</sup>

By the time the new Indian reservation had been formally established, some of Rocky Boy's people had been living there for two years. These Indians had first been put under the authority of the agent of the Blackfeet Reservation and then the agent at Fort Belknap. Conditions on the new reservation in the early years were very bad due to a number of factors: the government provided inadequate funding for relief; many local merchants refused to sell supplies to the reservation; the road from the railroad to the agency was impassable much of the year; and General Land Office rules still prohibited anyone from cutting timber on the former military reservation, precluding the construction of buildings from local materials. Moreover, the Indians did not establish permanent occupations on the reservation because, following their earlier habits of migrating around the state in search of summer employment, many of them left the reservation during that season, hampering efforts to help them establish farms on their new land.<sup>4</sup>

Due mainly to the unwillingness of the government to commit funds to building-up the physical plant (buildings, roads, etc.) at a new reservation when overall national policy aimed to eventually eliminate the need for reservations, abysmal conditions at Rocky Boy's prevailed well into the 1920s. Not until 1926, when the BIA appointed Luman W. Shotwell as Agent for Rocky Boy's Reservation, did the Indians there have an effective advocate for their welfare. His success was due in part to changing federal policy which, despite retaining long-term assimilationist objectives, finally recognized that the government had to provide more for the health, housing, educational,

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and other needs of the reservation Indians. Shotwell was able to increase the reservation budget to provide funds for improved housing and roads and to put more Indians on the government payroll. He also was able to initiate programs on the reservation (first advocated as a five-year plan in 1922 by an earlier Rocky Boy's Agent, John Parker, whose ideas fell on deaf BIA ears) intended to increase the Indians' self-sufficiency.<sup>5</sup>

Conditions at Rocky Boy's were bad enough in 1928, that almost 200 individuals enrolled on the reservation worked most of the year elsewhere, returning only in the winter for relief. That year, the BIA responded to Shotwell's request for funds to build new day schools at several locations on the reservation and to improve roads. The BIA, however, refused to provide funds for a hospital. The BIA did approve funds for a resident nurse at the agency and a contract doctor from Big Sandy, but Indians needing hospitalization had to travel to Fort Belknap. Shotwell was also able to obtain funding to improve housing at the agency, building one new dwelling in 1928 and a new superintendent's cottage and a new duplex in 1929. The latter buildings are still standing at the agency (buildings no. 5 and 7). By 1929, Shotwell had increased the number of government employees at the agency to ten including additional teachers, a general mechanic for maintaining the reservation farm implements, and a forest ranger. He hoped to further increase his staff at the agency so he could begin implementing a five-year development plan.<sup>6</sup>

Rocky Boy's Flour Mill and Other Building Projects

Late in 1929, the BIA transferred Shotwell to Fort Belknap, where he became superintendent of a much larger agency, and installed Earl Wooldridge at Rocky Boy's. Wooldridge continued Shotwell's efforts to improve the agency buildings and staff. Federal legislation gave him more money for road construction on the reservation; he began an extensive program to rehabilitate buildings at the agency; he hired a barnman and a dairyman for the new dairy herd he established; and, he created four school districts on the reservation, building a new school for each of them. With the completion of the schools, he began to pressure Indians to move out of their huts at the agency camp and to establish homes and subsistence farms at their assignments. As a further inducement to Indian farming, Wooldridge obtained funding to construct a flour mill at the agency to provide employment and to create a market for the grains produced by Indian farmers on their assignments (unlike the allotments given to individual Indians on other reservations, assignments on Rocky Boy's did not constitute individual ownership). The flour mill (building no. 22, built in 1930-31) still stands at Rocky Boy's Agency, although its equipment has since been removed. It now serves as a warehouse.<sup>7</sup>

The flour mill, the schools, the large barn at the agency for the dairy herd, and an agency auditorium built in 1932 were all built by Indian crews with lumber and shingles milled at the reservation sawmill and shingle mill. The BIA paid Indians to work at the sawmill, which purchased logs cut by

Indians on the surrounding hillsides of the Bear Paw Mountains. The BIA paid Indians to work on the road-construction and building-construction crews, whereby they earned needed income and gained new skills. By moving Indians from the agency to their assignments, Wooldridge hoped they would begin to raise gardens, grain crops, and livestock. His efforts greatly assisted the Indians on Rocky Boy's Reservation, but were mitigated by the discouraging impact of severe drought in Montana in the early 1930s and by the effects of the Great Depression.<sup>8</sup>

The BIA hired Willard Shepherd, a contractor from Havre, to act as foreman of the Indian crews who built the flour mill. Indians undertook all other work on the project. The BIA originally intended to locate the engine room for the flour mill in the basement, but at the recommendation of Superintendent Bradley (whose identity, other than his name, is unknown), the engine room was located in a nearby building instead. The old Agency commissary, a log building (located just east of the mill) which was one of the first to be built at Rocky Boy's, was placed on a concrete foundation, and refurbished with dropped siding and new shingles. The south half of the building housed the boiler room, coal room, and a small plumbing shop. The north half was remodelled with four bedrooms and a bathroom to house employees. During the 1930s remodelling, a gasoline engine in a shed at the north end of the mill replaced the boiler and led to the removal of the old commissary.<sup>9</sup>

The mill was completed in the summer, 1931, and began grinding flour that August. The BIA hired a miller, who died within the first year. He was immediately replaced. Once the mill started grinding, it operated daily (and some nights) throughout its first year. The mill conducted business by keeping half of the wheat delivered as payment for the grinding (ie. if an Indian farmer brought 1,000 pounds of wheat to the mill, the mill supplied him with 500 pounds of flour). The mill was then able to sell the surplus wheat for seed, for feed, or grind and sell it to other individuals or businesses. Sale of the surplus wheat during the first year paid for operations and also began to pay off some of the debt incurred for construction of the mill. Because of the drought, the Rocky Boy's flour mill expanded its market to grind wheat for other agencies (including Flathead, Fort Belknap, and Fort Peck), for nearby white farmers, and even some businesses in Havre. This elicited a complaint from a Great Falls milling company, which objected to competition from a government-funded facility. As a consequence, the Rocky Boy's mill was ordered to cease milling for all but Rocky Boy's Indians and for other Indian agencies.<sup>10</sup>

The existence of the flour mill proved an inducement to Rocky Boy's Indians to raise wheat. By the summer of 1932, the end of the first year of flour mill operation, over eighty Indian families had cultivated wheat fields on their assignments. This was a significant increase from May, 1930, when virtually all of the Indians still lived at the agency and none engaged in farming to any significant degree. The restrictions on whose flour the mill could grind, however, greatly hampered the ability of the mill to sustain its

operations. In its first year, the mill ground 590,491 pounds of wheat; during the next two years the mill ground only about 634,000 pounds of wheat (the weight of flour produced amounted to about 60% of the weight of wheat; the remainder was by-products which could be used as livestock feed). From that point on, the mill continued to decline, and it ceased milling in the early 1940s. After early successes, the flour mill had to rely on the government to pay for fuel to meet expenses.<sup>11</sup> Since the mill stopped grinding flour, it has served as a warehouse.

#### Significance of Rocky Boy's Flour Mill

While it operated (1931 through the early 1940s), the flour mill was an important institution at Rocky Boy's Agency for more than the economic activity it provided. The flour produced at the mill was packaged in 25, 50, and 100 pound cloth flour sacks. Printing on these sacks for Rocky Boy's Straight Grade Flour bore a likeness of Rocky Boy himself. Tribal members found many uses for the sacks when empty. The Rocky Boy's track team cut holes in the sacks for arms and wore them as singlets to track meets. Women reportedly wore the sacks as undergarments. Tribal members tell the story of a large, older woman who was working in a garden. When she bent over, someone teased her because he could see that she was wearing a 100 pound sack! An example of one of the Rocky Boy's Flour sacks is framed behind glass at the Agency School.<sup>12</sup>

The Bureau of Indian Affairs currently intends to demolish the Rocky Boy's Flour Mill. Several newer buildings at the agency currently serve most of the storage needs of the BIA. Few materials are presently stored in the mill. Furthermore, the building suffers from lack of maintenance. As a federal agency, the BIA must mitigate the adverse effect it will cause to the historically significant Rocky Boy's Flour Mill. This HABS recording serves that mitigation requirement. The HABS documentation was prepared by Renewable Technologies, Inc. (RTI), Butte, Montana, under contract to the BIA. RTI's architectural historian, Fredric L. Quivik, prepared the narrative portions of the documentation in August, 1988, based on a field visit to the building in May, 1988, and subsequent research. Photographer Paul Anderson prepared the photographic portion of the documentation under subcontract to RTI.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The Rocky Boy's Flour Mill is a rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame structure sitting on a concrete foundation. The gable roof of the mill has wood shingles and the exterior walls are sheathed with beveled, lapped siding. The building exhibits no architectural ornamentation. Aside from some serious cracks in the foundation, the building appears to be structurally sound and is otherwise in fair, but neglected, condition.

The flour mill measures 80 feet along its east and west sides and 30 feet along its north and south ends. The concrete foundation supports wood framing for the upper two floors and the attic. Studs are 2 inches by 6 inches and are spaced 18 inches (not the conventional 16 inches) on center. Exterior walls have 1-inch by 8-inch sheathing covered by 1-inch by 6-inch lapped siding, about 4-1/2 inches to weather. The building has 1-inch by 4-inch corner boards. Floor joists are supported by the side walls and two longitudinal lines of columns and beams throughout all levels of the building. Floor-to-ceiling height at the first floor is 10 feet 8 inches. The entire basement was not accessible for measuring, but from inspection of the south end of the basement, it was evident that there are more than two lines of columns and beams, providing additional support for loading the first floor. The two lines of columns and beams directly beneath those of the upper floors consist of built-up members comprised of five 2-inch by 12-inch boards.

The first floor system consists of 1-inch wood floor and sub-floor boards supported by 2-inch by 12-inch joists 18 inches on center. At the first floor, built-up beams and columns consist of five 2-inch by 8-inch boards. At the north end of the first floor, where the milling equipment was housed, there are diagonal knee braces at the tops of the columns. Additionally, all of the columns, knee braces, and the ceiling are sheathed with galvanized sheet metal, which was not in place while the building operated as a mill (perhaps it was added later to keep flour or other dust, which filled all of the cracks during the period of operation, from dropping on materials being stored on the first floor). The second floor system consists of floor and sub-floor boards 1-inch thick supported by 2-inch by 8-inch joists 18 inches on center. At the second floor, built-up columns and beams consist of four 2-inch by 6-inch boards. The attic floor system of 1-inch thick floor and sub-floor boards is supported by 2-inch by 6-inch joists 18 inches on center. At the attic level, 2-inch by 4-inch stud knee wall, 4 feet 8 inches tall stands atop each line of columns and beams. This knee wall supports 2-inch by 4-inch rafters 24 inches on center. The height of the attic is 10 feet 3 inches from the floor to the bottom of the ridge board.

The gable roof of the mill has 1-inch by 12-inch decking and wood shingles. Along the west side of the building, 3 feet from the north end, is an open platform covered by a gable roof which measures 15 feet 8 inches along the north and south sides and 20 feet 7 inches at its west end. When the building operated as a mill, this platform housed the scale where farmers' grain was weighed before being taken into the mill. The roof over the scale



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platform, which has corrugated metal roofing, consists of 2-inch by 4-inch rafters and is supported by three 4-inch square posts at the west end. There is a 26-foot-long loading dock along the south end of the building. With a width of 7 feet 6 inches, the dock is supported by 6-inch square posts and is decked with 2-inch by 6-inch and 2-inch by 8-inch wood planks. There is presently no chimney, although, from the attic, the opening through the ridge board for a centrally-located chimney is visible.

Presently, there are three overhead garage doors, a standard door, and four windows with 1/1 double hung wood sash along the east side of the basement of the mill. The first floor has a pair of doors under the canopy at the north end of the west side, a single door at the south end of the west side, and a pair of doors at the east side of the south end (at the end of the dock). The first floor also has a pair of windows on the west side of the south end; four pairs of windows along the east side, and two pairs of windows on the north end. Three small square boarded-up openings are located approximately midway along the west side at various heights. These apparently served the transfer of grain into the mill. The second floor has two pairs of windows on the south end, four pairs of windows along the east side, and two pairs of windows on the north end. These second floor openings are located directly above the corresponding first floor openings. At the second floor, north end, a small square opening is located between the paired window openings. It served one of two discharge chutes which once punctured the north end. There are also three pairs of windows along the west side of the second floor. The attic of the mill is lit by two single window openings in the south gable end and two in the north gable end. All first, second, and attic level windows have 1/1 double hung wood sash, measuring 27 inches wide and 54 inches high. Each pair of windows has a wood sill and simple 1-inch by 4-inch wood side and header trim.

Door and window openings of the Rocky Boy's Flour Mill have been altered since it was built in 1930. Originally, the garage doors on the east side had a different configuration (there were apparently only two, and they were located nearer the middle). There were three pairs of windows on the basement, first, and second floor levels of the south end and presumably, the north end. In about 1934, using New Deal Era funding, the BIA remodelled the mill by reconfiguring the east-side basement openings, closing the south-end basement windows with concrete, and covering the middle pair of window openings on both the first and second floors of the south end (the framing for these openings is still visible from within the mill). At this time, the log building which served as the boiler room was replaced by a small wood frame engine room located at the north end of the building. This building, which had a shed roof, housed a internal combustion engine which powered the mill by means of a drive belt. The loading dock and the pair of doors were added to the south end of the mill sometime after the 1930s.<sup>13</sup>

The basement of the mill is divided into two rooms: the south room is served by the garage doors and the north room is served by the windows and the other door. Both are now used for storage. The first floor is divided into

three rooms: a storage room approximately 10 feet by 20 feet at the southeast corner and accessible only through the pair of doors on the south end; a storage room approximately 10 feet by 20 feet at the southwest corner and accessible only through the door at the south end of the west side; and the remaining large open space accessible only through the pair of doors under the canopy. The second floor and the attic are each large open spaces. The stairs linking the first floor to the second floor and attic are located midway along the east side. The stairway between the first and second floors is a single flight, set against and parallel to the east wall. This stairway is enclosed by a partition at both levels. The stairway between the second floor and the attic consists of two half-flights perpendicular to the east wall and with the landing against the east wall. This stairway has no partitions. As already stated, the large open space on the first floor is finished with galvanized sheet metal. The other interior spaces in the mill are unfinished; some areas of the interior sides of the perimeter walls are sheathed with horizontal 1-inch boards of assorted widths, but most areas are unsheathed.

The only surviving evidence that the building originally served as a flour mill are several small wood chutes through the various floors of the building, which allowed grain or flour to be transferred vertically, and a wood trough running the length of the basement, which allowed grain to be transferred horizontally, by means of an auger. When the mill was in operation, a series of line shafts, wheels, and belts delivered power to milling and elevating equipment on all levels.<sup>14</sup> All mechanical or milling equipment has been removed from the building.

The Rocky Boy's Agency Flour Mill is located at the heart of Rocky Boy's Agency, which sits at the point where Daychild Creek flows into Sundance Creek. The mill is built into the east slope of a small hill, atop which is a small rock outcropping where, in the early days of the reservation, Peter Kenewash, the designated tribal "announcer," would stand and call to tribal members, advising the people and telling of tribal happenings.<sup>15</sup> The main entrance to the mill is along its west side. The slope of the hill allows garage door entry into the basement along the east side of the mill. Across Sundance Creek from the mill are located the various office facilities of the Agency. North of the mill (downstream along Sundance Creek) are shops and warehouses for building and road maintenance. South of the mill are several houses for agency employees, including the two log dwellings built in 1928 and 1929.

### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

#### Original Architectural Drawings

No original drawings have been located.

#### Early Views

An early view of the Flour Mill (as it originally appeared) may be found in Linderman's "Life on Rocky Boy's Reservation" (a photo album) at the National Archives. Linderman's album also shows two interior views of the mill (neither of which provide much useful information), an exterior view during the course of remodelling in the 1930s, an exterior view after the 1930s remodelling, and numerous other views of 1930s construction activity on the reservation. Two 1943 exterior views of the mill are shown on a survey form for the building prepared that year and held by the Billings Area Office of the BIA. No other early views have been identified.

#### Interviews

Paul Eagleman, tribal member who worked at the mill during the summer of 1931 or 1932, interview by Fred Quivik at Eagleman's home near Rocky Boy's Agency, June 16, 1988.

Paul Mitchell, tribal member who worked on a crew which constructed the mill in 1930, interview by Fred Quivik at Mitchell's home near Rocky Boy's Agency, June 15, 1988.

Arthur Raining Bird, tribal member (and traditional spiritual leader) who worked at the mill during the 1930s, interview by Fred Quivik at the Senior Citizens Center, Rocky Boy's Agency, June 16, 1988. Although he speaks English, Mr. Raining Bird offered most of the information in Cree, which was translated to English by his daughter, Pearl Whitford.

Robert Rousch, former Hill County Extension Agent who wrote a history of the Rocky Boy's Flour Mill in 1956, telephone interview by Fred Quivik at Rousch's home in Havre, June 15, 1988.

#### Primary and Unpublished Sources

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Billings Area Office. "Individual Building Reports, Rocky Boy's Agency." United States Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, 1943.

Montana Historic Society. Frank Bird Linderman Papers, Microfilm Collection, MF 382. Earl B. Wooldridge, "Annual Report, 1932, Rocky Boy's Reservation," and "Annual Narrative Report Rocky Boy's Reservation, March, 1934" box 1, folder 35,

National Archives. RG 75; entry 953, Inspection Reports, 1908-1940; Rocky Boy's file; Inspection 3142-1927, Shotwell's recommendations and cover letter.

National Archives. Still Photographs Section, RG 75, RA-2; Frank Linderman, "Life on Rocky Boy's Reservation, 1930-1938," unpublished photograph album.

Rocky Boy's Agency. Various unorganized records in files in the safe at the Agency Office.

#### Secondary and Published Sources

Berg, Margery. "Much Accomplished Among Rocky Boy Indians on Reservation," Great Falls Tribune, July 3, 1931.

Bryan, William L., Jr. Montana's Indians: Yesterday and Today. Helena: Montana Magazine, Inc., 1985.

Davis, Elizabeth. Early Reservation History. no publisher given, 1985 (available in the library at the Rocky Boy's Agency School).

Quivik, Fredric L., and Fiege, Mark T. "The Historic Architecture of Six Montana Indian Agencies: A Determination of Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places." A report prepared under contract to the Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1987.

Wessel, Thomas R. "A History of Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation." An unpublished report prepared for the BIA in 1975 and on file at the Montana State Library, Helena.

#### Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated

Bucher, Robert F. (County Extension Agent), and Rousch, Robert A. (Associate County Extension Agent). "1956 Plan of Work." A copy of this annual work plan is on file at the Hill County Extension Office, Havre. It contains a section written by Rousch titled "Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation, Hill County, Montana." The first sub-section, "Historical Background," pages 1-4, is unfortunately missing from the file. According to Rousch, he provided a detailed history of the mill in this section, including annual production figures, based on records at the Agency Office. Apparently these records no longer exist at the Agency Office. Quivik also visited the Archives at

Montana State University, Bozeman, where the records of the State Extension Service are held. The original of the "1956 Plan of Work" was sent to Bozeman, but it is not now in the archival collection.

prepared by: Fredric L. Quivik  
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Renewable Technologies, Inc.  
August, 1988

FOOTNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> The histories of the Chippewa and Cree bands which eventually arrived in Montana are available in numerous secondary sources. The two used in this report are William L. Bryan, Jr., Montana's Indians: Yesterday and Today, (Helena: Montana Magazine, Inc., 1985) pp. 72; and Thomas R. Wessel, A History of Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation, an unpublished report prepared for the BIA in 1975 and on file at the Montana State Library, Helena, pp. 1-19. The latter is well referenced.
- <sup>2</sup> Wessel, History of Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation, pp. 22-34.
- <sup>3</sup> Ibid., pp. 37-48.
- <sup>4</sup> Ibid., pp. 53-65.
- <sup>5</sup> Frederick L. Quivik and Mark T. Fiege, "The Historic Architecture of Six Montana Indian Agencies: A Determination of Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places," a report prepared under contract to the Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1987, pp. 14-15, 173-175.
- <sup>6</sup> U. S. Department of the Interior, BIA, "Individual Building Reports, Rocky Boy's Agency," 1943, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Billings Area Office; Shotwell's recommendations (cover letter), Inspection 3142-1927, Rocky Boy's file, entry 953, Inspection Reports, 1908-1940, RG 75, National Archives, Washington, D. C.; Wessel, Rocky Boy's Reservation, pp. 117, 122, 126.
- <sup>7</sup> U. S. Department of the Interior, BIA, "Individual Building Reports, Rocky Boy's Agency"; Wessel, Rocky Boy's Reservation, pp. 141, 140-142.
- <sup>8</sup> Earl B. Wooldridge, "Annual Report, 1932, Rocky Boy's Reservation," narrative section on industry, agriculture and forestry, pp. 1-6, box 1, folder 35, Frank Bird Linderman Papers, Montana Historical Society Microfilm Collection, MF 382; Fred Quivik, personal interview with Paul Mitchel, June 15, 1988.
- <sup>9</sup> Wooldridge, "1932 Annual Report," pp. 5-6; Frank Linderman "Life on Rocky Boy's Reservation, 1930-1938," unpublished photograph album, n.d., n.p., RG 75, RA-2, Still Photo Section, National Archives, Washington, D. C.; Quivik, interview with Mitchel; Quivik, personal interview with Paul Eagleman, June 16, 1988.
- <sup>10</sup> Wooldridge, 1932 Annual Report," pp. 10, 17, 21; Margery Berg, "Much Accomplished Among Rocky Boy Indians on Reservation," Great Falls Tribune, July 3, 1931, section 2, p. 1.

- 11 Wooldridge, "1931 Annual Report," p. 10; Wooldridge, "Annual Narrative Report Rocky Boy's Reservation, March 1934," n.p. Linderman Papers; Elizabeth Davis, Early Reservation History, no publisher named, 1985, p. 47; Minutes of the Rocky Boy's Business Committee, January 31, 1941, on file in the safe at the Rocky Boy's Agency Office.
- 12 Quivik, personal interview with Paul Eagleman, June 16, 1988.
- 13 Linderman, "Life on Rocky Boy's Reservation"; Quivik, interviews with Eagleman and Raining Bird.
- 14 Quivik, interviews with Eagleman and Raining Bird.
- 15 Quivik, personal interview with Arthur Raining Bird, June 16, 1988.